IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the heading at page 1, line 4 as follows.

--Field ~~Filed~~ of the Invention and Related Art--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 8 and ending at line 14 as follows.

--The "image forming apparatus" is defined ~~by~~ as an apparatus for forming an image onto a recording medium using an electrophotographic image forming process, and for example includes an electrophotographic copier, an electrophotographic printer such as a laser printer and LED printer), a facsimile machine, a word processor, and so on.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 15 and ending at line 21 as follows.

--Also the "process cartridge" is defined ~~by~~ as a cartridge that is detachably attached to a body of the image forming apparatus, allowing an electrophotographic photosensitive body and the cleaning device for cleaning the electrophotographic photosensitive body to be integrally accommodated in the cartridge.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 22 and ending at line 26 as follows.

--Also the "cleaning device" is defined ~~by~~ as a device having the cleaning blade for removing a remaining developer on the electrically photosensitive body and a developing reception part in which the developer removed by the cleaning blade is received.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 27 and ending at page 2, line 4 as follows.

--Recently a conductive roller contact charging method is realized. ~~Some merits are verified such~~ Its advantages are that this method does not need a large power supply because of a low voltage activation, and does not especially need a cleaning unit for a charging device.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 5 and ending at line 11 as follows.

--The conductive roller contact charging method is a method that a conductive charging member is made to be abutted on an object to be charged and thus a voltage is applied thereto, by which discharging is performed in a gap between the charging member and the object to be charged, resulting in ~~that a~~ the required charging potential ~~is obtained~~ on the object to be charged.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 12 and ending at line 20 as follows.

--There are an AC charging method and a DC charging method as the contact charging method. The AC charging method allows a charging condition to be ~~even~~ created by applying a voltage obtained by ~~interposing~~ superposing a DC current corresponding to a charging potential with an AC voltage thereto. The DC charging method allows a charging condition to be ~~even~~ created by applying a voltage obtained by adding a charging potential to a discharging start-voltage thereto.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 21 and ending at page 3, line 3 as follows.

--Next an explanation will be ~~described~~ provided about a conventional cleaning device. Generally speaking, in the conventional cleaning device used for an electrophotographic image forming apparatus, a cleaning roller is rotated, abutting on a photosensitive body, or a cleaning blade as a cleaning member is abutted thereon, resulting in ~~that~~ the remaining toner (developer) ~~having~~ that not been transferred ~~is~~ being scratched off, thus removing such remaining toner from the photosensitive body.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 3, line 4 and ending at line 10 as follows.

--Especially in an electrophotographic image forming apparatus ~~being a~~ of the process cartridge ~~typed~~ type, in view of ~~an~~ the advantage that its construction is simple and its cost is not expensive, etc., a cleaning blade made of ~~urethan~~ urethane rubber is often used when pressing and abutting on a photosensitive body in a counter direction of the photosensitive body.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 3, line 11 and ending at line 15 as follows.

--However, in ~~a~~ the case where the cleaning blade is used, if a frictional force becomes large while the cleaning blade is sliding on the photosensitive body, then ~~so to speak~~ a "blade-detachment" phenomenon will occur such that the cleaning blade is turned over.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 3, line 16 and ending at line 22 as follows.

--There are few cases where blade-detachment occurs because toner ~~is functioned~~ functions as a lubricant in a state where the toner exists on an edge of the cleaning blade. However, in ~~an~~ the initial ~~using term of~~ period in which the main body or the process cartridge is used, the toner does not exist on the edge of the cleaning blade, resulting in ~~that~~ an increase of the frequency of occurrence of ~~the~~ blade detachment ~~blade-detachment is enhanced~~.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 3, line 23 and ending at line 27 as follows.

--Therefore, conventionally in such an initial ~~using term,~~ period of use powder is coated on an edge of a cleaning blade thereby ~~having adopted~~ adopting a method ~~that a~~ in which friction between a photosensitive body in the initial state and the cleaning blade can be reduced.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 1 and ending at line 9 as follows.

--The following ~~Following~~ properties for such powder are required. The powder has an effective particle-size for prevention of blade-detachment and is easy to be dispersed into solvent upon coating and has a splendid anti-solvent characteristic. Thus, powder made of ~~silicon~~

insulating silicone resin fine power ~~being insulating~~, whose trade name is "Tospearl" produced by GE TOSHIBA SILICONE Co.) is mainly used. The particle size of the silicone resin fine powder is 0.2 to 1.0 μm.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 10 and ending at line 16 as follows.

--HFE (hydrofluoroether) having a splendid dispersing and coating property is used as a solvent when the above-mentioned silicone resin fine powder is coated on an edge of a cleaning blade. ~~Therefore~~ Therefore, the silicone resin fine powder is widely used as a coating agent for the cleaning blade because the silicone resin fine powder is not ~~solved~~ dissolved by HFE (refer to USP No.5,819,147).--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 17 and ending at line 26 as follows.

--However, when such a silicone resin fine powder is coated on the cleaning blade as a cleaning member abutting on a photosensitive body using the above-mentioned contact charging method type charging device because of the restriction ~~of~~ on the construction of an electrophotographic image forming apparatus, a contact charging member needs to be arranged at a downstream side rather than the cleaning blade in the apparatus and also in a direction of motion of the photosensitive body.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 27 and ending at page 5, line 4 as follows.

--As a result, there ~~have been a~~ has been the problem that the silicone ~~silicon~~ resin powder which has passed through under the cleaning blade and which has been extraordinarily coated on the cleaning blade will be attached to a contact charging member at the downstream side.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 5, line 6 and ending at line 10 as follows.

--An object of the present invention is to provide a cleaning blade, a cleaning device, a process cartridge, and an image forming apparatus using them, which can prevent the cleaning blade from ~~be~~ being detached by motion of an electrophotographic photosensitive body.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 5, line 11 and ending at line 18 as follows.

--Also, another object of the present invention is to provide a cleaning blade, a cleaning device, a process cartridge, and an image forming apparatus using them, in which adhesiveness ~~was~~ is enhanced between the cleaning ~~bladeand~~ blade and insulating particles that ~~was~~ are coated on an abutment portion of the cleaning blade and the abutment portion is a portion that abuts on the electrophotographic photosensitive body.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 5, line 19 and ending at page 6, line 1 as follows.

--Also, another object of the present invention is to provide a cleaning blade, a cleaning device, a process cartridge, and an image forming apparatus using them, which can prevent that an electrophotographic photosensitive body ~~is destined not to be sufficiently~~ from being insufficiently charged by a charging roller by attaching insulating particles coated on an abutment portion of the cleaning blade that abuts on the electrophotographic photosensitive body, to the electrophotographic photosensitive body.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 6, line 2 and ending at line 16 as follows.

--Also, another object of the present invention is to provide a cleaning blade including an abutment portion of the cleaning blade that abuts on an electrophotographic photosensitive body, and lubricant including insulating particles and conductive particles ~~is~~ coated on the abutment ~~portion, and wherein a~~ portion. The medium volume-based particle size D50, of each of the

insulating particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference (volume reference)~~ lies in a range of 0.2 to 1.0 μm and ~~a~~ the medium volume-based particle size D50, of each of the conductive particles ~~at D50 by a reference volume~~ lies in a range of 0.4 to 4.0 μm, ~~the~~ D50 ~~is~~ being defined by ~~that~~ the integration of volumes of particles calculated from a smaller particles size side that arrives at 50 % ~~with~~ relative to a total integration thereof.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 6, line 17 and ending at page 7, line 6 as follows.

--Also, another object of the present invention is to provide a cleaning device used for an image forming apparatus that comprises: a cleaning blade for removing the remaining developer on the electrophotographic photosensitive body; ~~andan~~ an abutment portion that abuts on the electrophotographic photosensitive body, and lubricant including insulating particles and conductive particles ~~is~~ coated on the abutment ~~portion, wherein a~~ portion. The medium volume-based particle size, D50, of each of the insulating particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference~~ lies in a range of 0.2 to 1.0 μm and ~~a~~ the medium volume-based particle size, D50, of each of the conductive particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference~~ lies in a range of 0.4 to 4.0 μm, ~~the~~ D50 being defined by ~~that~~ the integration of volumes of particles calculated from a smaller particles size side that arrives at 50 % ~~with~~ relative to a total integration thereof.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 7, line 7 and ending at line 27 as follows.

--Also another object of the present invention is to provide a process cartridge attachable to a body of an image forming apparatus that comprises: an electrophotographic photosensitive body; a charging means for working on the electrophotographic photosensitive body; a cleaning ~~bladefor~~ blade for removing the remaining developer on the electrophotographic photosensitive body; ~~and~~ an abutment portion that abuts on the electrophotographic photosensitive body, and lubricant including insulating particles and conductive particles ~~is~~ coated on the abutment

~~portion, wherein a~~ portion. The medium volume-based particle size, D50, of each of the insulating particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference~~ lies in a range of 0.2 to 1.0 μm and ~~a~~ the medium volume-based particle size, D50, of each of the conductive particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference~~ lies in a range of 0.4 to 4.0 m, ~~the~~ D50 being defined by ~~that~~ the integration of volumes of particles calculated from a smaller particles size side that arrives at 50 % ~~with~~ relative to a total integration thereof.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 8, line 1 and ending at line 19 as follows.

--Also another object of the present invention is to provide an image forming apparatus for forming an image on a recording medium that comprises: (i) a cleaning device used for the image forming apparatus having a cleaning ~~bladefor~~ blade for removing the remaining developer on the electrophotographic photosensitive body; ~~andan~~ an abutment portion that abuts on the electrophotographic photosensitive body, and lubricant including insulating particles and conductive particles ~~is~~ coated on the abutment ~~portion, wherein a~~ portion. The medium volume-based particle size, D50, of each of the insulating particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference~~ lies in a range of 0.2 to 1.0 μm and ~~a~~ the medium volume-based particle size, D50, of each of the conductive particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference~~ lies in a range of 0.4 to 4.0 μm, D50 being defined by ~~that~~ the integration of volumes of particles calculated from a smaller particles size side that arrives at 50 % ~~with~~ relative to a total integration thereof; and (ii) ~~a~~ carrying means for carrying the recording medium.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 8, line 20 and ending at page 9, line 16 as follows.

--Also another object of the present invention is to provide an image formation apparatus for forming an image onto a recording medium to which a process cartridge is attachable that comprises: (i) an attachment portion detachably attached to ~~a~~ the process cartridge; (ii) the process cartridge attached to the attachment portion that includes an electrophotographic

photosensitive body; a charging means for working on the electrophotographic photosensitive body; a cleaning blade for removing the remaining developer on the electrophotographic photosensitive body; ~~and~~ an abutment portion that abuts on the electrophotographic photosensitive body, and lubricant including insulating particles and conductive particles ~~is~~ coated on the abutment portion, ~~wherein a~~ where the medium volume-based particle size, D50, of each of the insulating particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference~~ lies in a range of 0.2 to 1.0 μm and ~~a~~ the medium volume-based particle size, D50, of each of the conductive particles ~~at D50 by a volume regarded as a reference~~ lies in a range of 0.4 to 4.0 μm, ~~the~~ where D50 ~~being~~ is defined by ~~that~~ the integration of volumes of particles calculated from a smaller particles size side that arrives at 50 % ~~with~~ relative to a total integration thereof; and (iii) ~~A~~ carrying means for carrying the recording medium.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 9, line 20 and ending at line 21 as follows.

--Fig.2 is an ~~explanation~~ explanatory view of a cleaning blade relating to the present embodiment.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 9, line 22 and ending at line 24 as follows.

--Fig.3 is an ~~explanation~~ explanatory view illustrating a sliding condition of the cleaning blade against a photosensitive drum relating to the present embodiment.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 9, line 25 and ending at page 10, line 2 as follows.

--Fig.4 is a table showing ~~a~~ the relationship between adhesiveness of lubricant and the detachment of the cleaning blade upon blending of a reduction-process type tin oxide having a value of resistance being not more than 10^5 Ωcm relating to the present embodiment.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 3 and ending at line 5 as follows.

--Fig.5 is a view illustrating a particle distribution after 72 hours ~~elapse after coated in a case where~~ have elapsed since only Tospearl is coated ~~thereon~~ on the blade.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 6 and ending at line 11 as follows.

--Fig.6 is a view illustrating ~~a~~ the particle distribution after 72 hours ~~elapse after coated~~ have elapsed since the blade coating in a case ~~of~~ that ~~a~~ the ratio by weight of an additive amount of a reduction-process type tin oxide having a value of resistance being not more than 10^5 Ωcm to an amount of Tospearl = 4 to 6.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 12 and ending at line 17 as follows.

--Fig.7 is a table showing ~~a~~ the relationship between adhesiveness of lubricant and the detachment of the cleaning blade upon blending of a reduction-process type tin oxide having a value of resistance being not more than 10^5 Ωcm , in comparison with the present invention relating to the present embodiment.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 26 and ending at page 11, line 2 as follows.

--Fig.1 is a schematic section of an image forming apparatus relating of the present embodiment. ~~A whole~~ The entire configuration of the image forming apparatus of the present embodiment will be explained using Fig.1.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 11, line 3 and ending at line 7 as follows.

--In Fig.1, a photosensitive drum 1 (Φ 30 mm) is rotated ~~by~~ at 1 r.p.s. in an arrow A direction. The photosensitive drum 1 is evenly charged at a dark potential –600 V by a charging roller 2 as a charging means to which a D.C. voltage of –1150 V is applied.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 11, line 8 and ending at line 13 as follows.

--And an electrostatic latent image is written ~~into~~ onto the photosensitive drum 1 with a laser beam to be introduced from a laser scanner 5 as an exposure means. ~~A~~ The laser power of the laser beam introduced from the laser scanner 5 is adjusted so as to have -150V when the laser beam is exposed over a whole surface.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 11, line 14 and ending at line 20 as follows.

--The laser scanner 5 is inputted to the image forming apparatus. A laser beam that has been ON/OFF-controlled according to an image signal to be produced within an inside of a main body of the apparatus such as a test pattern, ~~is irradiated onto~~ irradiates the photosensitive drum 1, and an electrostatic latent image is formed on the photosensitive drum 1.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 11, line 21 and ending at page 12, line 1 as follows.

--Such an electrostatic latent image is developed using toner 10 by a developing device 9 as a developing means arranged in the vicinity of the photosensitive drum 1, resulting in ~~that~~ the electrostatic latent image ~~will be~~ becoming visible as a toner image. Note that in the present embodiment, so to speak, a reversal development is performed for forming the toner image at an exposure part exposed by the laser beam.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 12, line 8 and ending at line 17 as follows.

--Here, ~~a~~ the remaining and transferred toner on the photosensitive drum 1 that has not been transferred is scratched by a cleaning blade 3 as a cleaning member of the cleaning device 4 and accommodated within ~~a~~ the cleaning device 4. And the photosensitive drum 1 that has been cleaned repeats the above-mentioned image forming process. A tip part of the cleaning blade 3

used here is rectangular, and the thickness at a base side of the cleaning blade 3 is thicker than that at the tip part side thereof.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 12, line 18 and ending at line 25 as follows.

--Note that in the present embodiments, the process cartridge method is used in which the above-mentioned photosensitive drum 1, the charging roller 2, the developing device 9, and the cleaning device 4 are integrally formed, resulting in ~~that~~ a process cartridge 20 comprising the integrally formed configuration ~~is constituted as the process cartridge 20~~, which can be attachable to and detachable from the image forming
apparatus.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 12, line 26 and ending at page 13, line 10 as follows.

--Because this process cartridge method is adopted, maintenance of the image forming apparatus becomes easy. Namely, when toner becomes empty in the developing device 9, the photosensitive drum 1 and the charging roller 2 can be replaced together. Also ~~a~~ the transferred and remaining toner built up in the cleaning device 4 can be simultaneously discarded. As a ~~result~~ result, a user of the image forming apparatus has only to replace the process cartridge 20 ~~by~~ with a new one and thus can ~~do~~ perform simultaneously various processes together, resulting in ~~that its~~ easy maintenance ~~becomes easy~~ and the continuous production of a splendid image ~~can be continuously obtained~~.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 14 and ending at line 15 as follows.

--Now, a description will be ~~explained~~ provided about the cleaning blade 3 in more detail.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 16 and ending at line 20 as follows.

--The cleaning blade 3 is set so that an abutment angle with relative to the photosensitive drum 1 as shown in Fig.3 is 24 ~~degree and an~~ degrees and the amount of intrusion into the photosensitive drum 1 is 0.7 mm. At this time, ~~a~~ the linear pressure of the cleaning blade 3 is 35 g/cm.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 21 and ending at line 24 as follows.

--Thus, according to the above setting, defects ~~of~~ in cleaning and the occurrence of detachment of the blade will be prevented while a paper is passing through predetermined portions of the apparatus.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 25 and ending at page 14, line 7 as follows.

--Generally speaking, while a paper is passing through predetermined portions, the toner 10 ~~intervenes~~ become placed at an edge portion of the cleaning blade 3 so as to serve as a lubricant, resulting ~~in that there is little occurrence~~ a low frequency of detachment of the blade 3. However at the ~~using~~ initial ~~time~~ period of use when the toner 10 ~~does~~ is not located on the blade 3, ~~intervene thereat, a~~ the frictional coefficient is great between the cleaning blade 3 and the photosensitive drum 1, resulting in ~~that~~ an increase in the possibility of the occurrence of detachment of the blade 3 ~~becomes larger~~.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 14, line 8 and ending at line 14 as follows.

--Thus, in the present embodiment, a lubricant agent 11 is coated ~~at~~ on the abutment portion between the photosensitive drum 1 and the cleaning blade 3. Here, the lubricant agent 11 is made by blending silicone resin fine powder being insulating fine particles (e.g., the above-mentioned Tospearl) and metallic compounds being conductive fine particles.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 14, line 15 and ending at line 21 as follows.

--The metallic compositions ~~are for example~~ are, for example, directed to metallic fine powder such as Cu, Au, Ag, Al, and Ni; and conductive fine powder made of metallic compounds such as zinc oxide, titanium oxide, tin oxide, aluminum oxide, indium oxide, silicon oxide, magnesium oxide, barium oxide, molybdenum oxide, ferric oxide, tungstic oxide and composite oxides using any of them.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 14, line 22 and ending at line 26 as follows.

--Above all, if the metallic composition includes one oxide of at least one kind selected from zinc oxide, tin oxide, and titan oxide, it is preferable ~~on the point that~~ because the resistance (volume resistivity) of the metallic composition fine particles can be lower.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 14, line 27 and ending at page 15, line 7 as follows.

--Also, in order to control resistance of the metallic composition fine particles and the like, fine particles of metallic oxide including ~~atom material~~ elements such as Antimony and Aluminum are used and fine particles are used, each of whose surface has a conductive material ~~as~~ comprising metallic composition fine particles. For example, they are fine particles of zinc oxide including aluminum atoms or fine particles of tin oxide including antimony atoms.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 15, line 8 an ending at line 12 as follows.

--Then, in the present embodiment, it is more preferable that a reduction-processed type tin oxide is used as the metallic composition fine particles. That's why resistance of the reduction-processed type tin oxide can be controlled.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 15, line 13 and ending at line 20 as follows.

--Thus, therein, the lubricant agent 11 is used, in which silicone resin fine powder being insulating fine particles (e.g. the above-mentioned Tospearl) and metallic composition fine particles are blended. And by using the lubricant agent 11, it becomes possible ~~that~~ to prevent detachment of the cleaning blade 3 ~~is prevented~~ and to enhance the adhesion strength between the cleaning blade 3 and coating agent ~~is enhanced~~.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 15, line 21 and ending at line 24 as follows.

--In the present embodiment, Tospearl and the reduction-processed type tin oxide are concretely used as the lubricant agent 11. Hereinafter, a description will be ~~explained~~ provided about this case.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 15, line 25 and ending at page 16, line 1 as follows.

--The ~~A~~ median volume-based size (diameter) (D50) ~~by volume reference~~ of Tospearl particles is 0.2 to 1.0 μm while ~~a~~ the median volume-based size (D50) ~~by volume reference~~ of the reduction-processed type tin oxide is 0.4 to 4.0 μm.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 5 and ending at line 19 as follows.

--A liquid module is mounted to a laser diffraction type particle distribution measurement apparatus "LS-230 type" (produced by COULTER Co.), in which the measurement range is defined by a particle size range of 0.04 to 2000 μm and D10, D50, and D90 of particles to be measured are calculated by a particle distribution to be obtained by volume reference. After particles whose weight is about 10 mg are added to ~~methanol~~ 10ml of methanol, an ultrasonic distributor disperses this solvent for two minutes, measurement is once repeatedly performed for 90 minutes. Here, D10, D50 and D90 are respectively defined by ~~that~~ the integration of volumes of particles calculated from a smaller particles size side that arrives at 10 %, 50 %, and 90 % ~~with~~ relative to a total integration thereof.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 20 and ending at page 17, line 3 as follows.

--In a method of coating the lubricant agent 11 onto the cleaning blade 3, Tospearl particles and reduction-processed type tin oxide particles are blended into HFE and dispersed thereinto by a ratio of 5 % ~~with~~ relative to the total amount. This blending and dispersed one is coated on an edge of the cleaning blade 3 ~~by~~ at substantially 2 mm width as shown in Fig.2. Namely, the blending and dispersed one is coated on a lateral portion Z perpendicularly connected to both flat portions X and Y being mutually opposed and the flat portions X and Y.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 17, line 4 and ending at page 18, line 8 as follows.

--The adhesive strength between the cleaning blade 3 and the lubricant agent 11 can be enhanced and detachment of the blade 3 can be prevented by coating the lubricant agent 11 thereon. Namely, it is prevented that ~~Tospearl being~~ the insulating Tospearl particles are electrostatically agglutinated by ~~a state that~~ the existence of particles of reduction-processed tin

oxide ~~becomes a hindrance~~ of a certain size. Therefore, under this condition, particles of Tospearl are not electrostatically agglutinated, namely not enlarged, so that the particles of Tospearl do not drop off and lubricity of the blade 3 is maintained. If the size of the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles are respectively ~~under~~ below a range of 0.4 to 4.0 μm, the Tospearl particles will be easy to electrostatically agglutinate. On the other hand, ~~If~~ if the size of the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles ~~are~~ is respectively ~~over~~ above a range of 0.4 to 4.0 μm, there will be no effect of ~~lublicity~~ lubricity. Especially, if the volume-based particle ~~size at D50 by a volume reference~~ size, D50, of the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles is larger than the volume-based particle ~~size at D50 by a volume reference~~ size, D50, of Tospearl, ~~an effect is great that~~ the electrostatic ~~agglegation~~ aggregation prevention effect is great ~~is prevented~~. That's why it becomes difficult for Tospearl particles to move, so that Tospearl particles cannot be electrostatically agglutinated because the particle size of each of the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles is larger than that of Tospearl particles. As a preferable specific range, the volume-based particle ~~size at D50 by a volume reference~~ size, D50, of particles of Tospearl lies in a range of 0.6 to 0.8 μm and the volume-based particle ~~size at D50 by a volume reference~~ size, D50, of the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles lies in a range of 1.0 to 2.0 μm.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 9 and ending at line 20 as follows.

--Also it is preferable that a proper surface treatment is applied to metallic composition fine ~~particles~~ particles, such as the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles, and that the applied particles are ~~used on the point of view that the applied particles are~~ splendidly dispersed into a solvent (such as HFE). For example, as a representative example of such a proper surface treatment for metallic composition fine particles, there is a ~~hydrophobical~~ hydrophobic process. If a processing agent for such a ~~hydrophobical~~ hydrophobic process is made of a silane composition, water-shedding is splendid and most preferable.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 25 and ending at page 19, line 7 as follows.

--Here, an OPC drum having a diameter of 30 mm is used as the photosensitive drum 1. On the other hand, the charging roller 2 is made to abut onto the photosensitive drum 1, adding pressure thereto by a total added pressure of 9.8 N using a spring and it is rotated ~~corresponded~~ to correspond to the rotation of the photosensitive drum 1. DC voltage of –1150 V is applied to the charging roller 2 so that the roller 2 has –600 v corresponding to ~~an aimed~~ a target voltage Vd of the photosensitive body.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 19, line 8 and ending at line 11 as follows.

--Hereinafter, a description will be ~~explained~~ provided about a ratio of blending of particles of Tospearl of the lubricant agent 11 to the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 19, line 12 and ending at line 18 as follows.

--As shown in Fig.4, if an additive amount of the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles having resistance not less than 105 cm is 20 to 80 % (% by weight : wt%) with relative to a total amount of the lubricant agent 11, the adhesive strength between the cleaning blade 3 and the lubricant agent 11 is enhanced and detachment of the blade 3 can be prevented.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 19, line 19 and ending at line 25 as follows.

--Deterioration of the adhesive strength is ~~owing to~~ caused by aggregation of the lubricant agent 11 after coating. The aggregation allows the lubricant agent 11 to be collected, and the collected ~~one is detached~~ lubricant detaches from the cleaning blade 3. ~~Especially, aggregation is advanced~~ Aggregation increases for 72 hours after coating and after that the aggregation becomes constant.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 20, line 8 and ending at line 23 as follows.

--A ~~little~~ small amount of detachment was recognized, though there is no problem from a point of view of image quality when the additive amount of reduction-processed type tin oxide particles was defined by 50 to 80 % (wt%). From this point, there is no practical problem, if the additive amount of reduction-processed type tin oxide particles was defined by 20 to 80 % (wt%). On the other hand, it is more preferable that the additive amount of reduction-processed type tin oxide particles was defined by 20 to 50 % (wt%) ~~on~~ from the point of view of the detachment property of the lubricant agent 11. Particle size distribution in 72 hours after coating if ~~a~~ the ratio of an additive amount of the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles having resistance not more than 10^5 Ωcm to an amount of Tospearl particles is 4 to 6 is shown in Fig.6.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 21, line 6 and ending at line 17 as follows.

--In the measurement of the particle size distribution by a volume reference, the mass of lubricant agent 11 detached from the cleaning blade 3 ~~by~~ is substantially 10 mg and the lubricant agent is added to ~~HFE by~~ 10 ml of HFE. After dispersing it, using a distributed machine "US-1 type" (by NND K.K.), measurement is performed under the condition that the measuring time is 90 seconds and the measuring ~~time~~ is performed once. As a result, it was recognized that there was no electrostatic aggregation in the lubricant agent 11 in which the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles having resistance not more than 105 cm and Tospearl particles were dispersed.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 21, line 23 and ending at line 25 as follows.

--Hereinafter, a description will be ~~explained~~ provided about resistance of the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 21, line 26 as follows.

--Note that the resistance of particles is measured as discussed below.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 22, line 1 and ending at line 11 as follows.

--A cylindrical metallic cell is filled with a sample. Next, electrodes are arranged above and below the sample so as to contact the sample. A load of 686 kPa (7kgf/cm2) is added onto the above electrode. In this condition, a voltage V is applied between the ~~above and below~~ upper and lower electrodes. The resistance (volume resistivity RV) relating to the present invention is measured from the current I (A) that flows at this time. Then, if an electrode area and the sample thickness are respectively defined by S (cm^2) and M (cm), following equation is satisfied:--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 22, line 17 and ending at line 21 as follows.

--As shown in Fig.7, in the reduction-processed type tin oxide particles having a resistance not less than 10^5 Ωcm , the adhesive strength was not enhanced. Therefore it is indispensable to form low resistance in order to enhance adhesive strength.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 22, line 22 and ending at line 25 as follows.

--Accordingly, as apparent from Fig.4 and Fig.7, it is ~~optimum~~ optimal that the resistance of reduction-processed type tin oxide particles is not more than 10^5 Ωcm.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 22, line 26 and ending at page 23, line 13 as follows.

--As above-explained, in the present invention, it can be prevented that the cleaning blade is detached ~~corresponding to~~ by the motion of the electrophotographic photosensitive body. Also, it can be prevented that an electrophotographic photosensitive body ~~cannot be sufficiently~~ is insufficiently charged by the charging roller by ~~attaching~~ coating insulating particles ~~coated~~ on

the abutment portion ~~of the abutment portion~~ that abuts ~~on~~ the electrophotographic photosensitive body ~~onto the electrophotographic photosensitive body~~. Also, it is possible to enhance adhesiveness between the cleaning blade and the insulating particles that ~~was~~ are coated on an abutment portion of the cleaning ~~bladeand~~ blade where the abutment portion is a portion that abuts ~~on~~ the electrophotographic photosensitive body.--